## INAUGURATION OF GOV. RUSSELL.

## RETURN OF THE REPUBLICANS TO POWER.

CEREMONIES AND INCIDENTS OF ADMINISTERING THE OATH TO THE NEW OFFICERS OF STATE.

Counting the Vote—Enthusiastic Demonstrations from the Audience—The Governor's Address Complimented by People of All Political Parties.

Twenty years ago a Republican Gov-ernor of North Carolina went out of criminal district and the rotation of these office to be followed by two decades of Democratic control. Tuesday the Republican party, in the person of Governor Daniel L. Russell, once more assumed direction of the affairs of State, and the political party that lately fancied itself secure in the enjoyment of power went out in obscurity and oblivion to which it had been consigned by the people of North Carolina at the election in Novem-

The events leading up to the inauguration of Governor Russell began with counting and certifying the vote as returned by counties for the various officers of State elected November 3d. At 11:15 Tuesday morning the Senate proceeded in a body to the hall of the House of Representatives, and Lieutenant-Governor Doughton, taking a seat beside Speaker Hileman, the two bodies were declared to be in joint session for the purpose of counting the vote and witnessing the inauguration of the officers

Senators Anthony and Atwater and Representatives Cook and Nelson were appointed tellers. Then the long and tedious reading of the returns began and continued without interruption until 2:50 P. M., when the columns of figures were added up, and the presiding officer announced that the following officers had been elected for the four years ending

Daniel L. Russell, Governor. Charles A. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Gov-Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State. William H. Worth, Treasurer.

Hal. W. Ayer, Auditor. Zeb. V. Walser, Attorney-General. Charles H. Mebane, Superintendent of

On motion of Representative Cook, of Warren, a committee of two Senators State officers-elect, inform them of their and is now generally admitted to have the desk of the presiding officer. The following committee was appointed:

Senators Parker, of Randolph, and Grant, of Wayne, and Representatives Cook, of Warren, Houser, of Lenoir, and Dixon, of Cleveland. The committee retired, and in a few minutes returned es- the reparation of wrong. Wrongs should corting the Governor-elect and other

The entrance of Judge Russell was the signal for hearty cheering and handseats at the right of the Speaker's desk, and the ceremonies of administering the oath of office to the officers-elect began at once and was soon ended.

Mr. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was the first to be sworn in. Chief Justice Faircloth, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath with the dignity and grace befitting such an important occasion. An interesting feature of the ceremony was the presentation, to each of the officers, of the pen with which he signed the prescribed oaths.

The swearing in of the officers proceeded without incident until the Gov- the judgment seat "you have shown that ernor-elect arose to take the oath of office, when there was a burst of generous applause and a few cheers from throats that could not be restrained by the dignity and impressiveness of swearing in tenant-Governor Doughton introduced words, and then the ceremony proceeded. When the Governor laid down the pen and ascended the rostrum, there was another demonstration, which was repeated when he spoke the first words of his inaugural address.

As the Governor was ascending the rostrum, a large and beautiful boquet. tied with red, white and blue streamers of ribbon, was presented to him with the compliments and congratulations of Mrs. D. C. Pearson and Mrs. E. S. Walton, of Morganton. He gracefully acknowledged the token of esteem and admiration, and immediately delivered his address. He spoke clearly and with emphasis and dehis dignified bearing and his manner of discussed the subjects embraced in it.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of

Representatives: There is retribution in history. The restoration of the people of North Carolina to their constitutional rights of a free disfranchised men of the non-suffrage States. So long as civilization and chrisweak and the oppressed; for the overthrow of apparently invincible wrong. If they but wait the hour, there is no human power which can evade the patient er. Through long and weary years free born Americans have suffered and encause they were not expressed in written toleration and respect for the opinions of | fluence, and put them on trial before all and for liberty, regulated by just and | juries who believe in order and law. equal laws.

There are many matters of domestic the extension of the criminal court dis than a confiscation of their property and tricts, so as to embrace more counties of their own deflection towards barba-

judges; and the adoption of measures calculated to attract immigration of de-

sirable persons into the State. By the election law of 1895 we were rescued from the disgrace, degradation and shame of a debauched ballot and from methods that would have resulted in the permanent failure of free government, and would have degraded us to the level of the riot-ridden democracies of Central and South America, but for the fact that our people rose in revolt against them and their authors, drove the usurpers from power and declared that knavery should be supplanted by honesty. Among the best features of our present election law is that which gives to the Judges of our higher Courts a supervisory power over election officers and gives summary remedies to counsel the execution of the law. Our Supreme Court Judges have liberally construed this law in favor of justice and right, and have struck terror among malefactors who hoped to evade

it. This jurisdiction eught to be extended so that the Judges should have unquestioned authority to supervise all the election officers and issue proper and summary process to compel a compliance with the law. Much fraud and confusion would be avoided and greater certainty effected and expenses in election contests saved by providing that all ballots should be numbered to correspond with the number on the poll list. This would promote the secrecy of the ballot, because it would then be deposited without being looked at, and the poll list should be cer-tified, closed and sealed before the counting of the ballots. Provision should be made to prevent the failure of election because of the loss of registration or oth-

In 1868 our system of civil judicial pro-

cedure was revolutionized by the amalgamation of the law and the equity election, and request their presence at been a great and lasting reform. Yet much of the fallacies of the old system has been preserved by the new. Not the least among these is the doctrine that equitable remedies must be denied if there be an apparent legal remedy. Laws should be for the prevention as well as be prohibited and the remedies for their prohibition should be as easy and as universal as possible. No defendant should be heard to say that he should not be enjoined or prohibited from the commission of an unlawful act because he can be held in damages or otherwise compelled to compensate. Actions of an equitable nature should be sustained even though there be another remedy known among lawyers as the strictly legal. Equitable and legal remedies should be cumulative. Preventive processes should be encouraged and enlarged. The policy of every juridical system should be to prevent the commission of wrong. With the centuries looking down upon us since the law was given "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not," we should have passed the period when a complainant could be told from defendant is about to wrong you, but you must wait until he does it and then get

compensation.' The condition of the State Treasury is such as to demand the most severe co.o a Governor of North Carolina. Lieu- my in all departments of the State government. This is an exigency which should the Governor-elect in a few appropriate | be faced and not evaded. The expenses of the State government, outside of the Penitentiary and Agricultural Department, have increased from about 229,000 dollars in 1880 to 482,000 in 1890, and 627,000 dollars in 1896. This is an increase in expenses of 110 per cent, in ten years, and 175 per cent in sixteen years, while the increase in wealth in the ten years was only 45 per cent., and in the sixteen years only 65 per cent. The property of the State has been, and is taxed, to about the limit of reasonable endurance. It is not clear that the only remedy is in the reduction of public expenditures. There might be a saving in the abolition of the Agricultural Bureau but liberation, and made a fine impression by for the fact that it is supported by a fund which cannot be directed into the State delivery, as well by the matter of his Treasury for general purposes without address and the able manner in which he | involving grave constitutional questions. By the abolition of the Bureau of Statistics and of the Geological Bureau there can be saved to the State about - dol-

lars, and by close scrutiny of all appropriations in all departments our expenditures may be considerably reduced. When the Legislature adjourns the word should go out to the world that the and honest ballot and of popular govern-ment should give courage and hope to the North Carolina. The way to end it is crimes called lynchings must stop in plain. Remove the excuse for it. It is no justification to say, what is not detianity endure there is always reasonable | nied, that in many cases the victims dehope for the ultimate subjugation of error serve what they get. Barbarian brutes enthroned; for the redemption of the who commit nameless crimes must be killed, and killed quick. But let it be done under the forms of law. Let there be none of the law's delay. Give the Executive the power to call a court inwatch, the vigil long of the brave who stanter. Order a Judge by telegraph to seek to assail the entrenched battlements | the county of the crime. Try the crimiof prevailing privileges and lawless pow- nal; if proper for an appeal, convene the appellate court on shortest possible notice, send down the judgment and indured, for the sake of their convictions, stantly perform its mandates. Scarcely a civil and political disabilities, that were | case of mob murder of a guilty culprit none the less remorseless and cruel be- has occurred wherein he would not have been convicted by Judge and jury. In law. Men whose careers and characters | most cases the lynchings have been atshould elevate their communities have tributable to a spirit of lawlessness. The been under the ban of political persecu- only reasonable excuse that can be tion and denied their constitutional rights offered is in the failure of the delay of while dwelling by the firesides and the the law. Make the law so that there can graves of their fathers. To-day we give be no delay and no reasonable apprethanks to the God of Nature and of Na. | hension of failure. Provide better remtions and to his providence which shapes | edies for the prosecution of criminals our ends, for the glorious fact that North | who take the law into their own lawless Carolina has declared for freedom of hands. Authorize their indictment and thought, of speech and of action; for trial in counties removed from their in-

The regulation of State and inter-State commerce by common carriers is concern which demand your thoughtful among the most important and farattention, such as the increase of the tax reaching questions of the day. Our inrate for the common schools and improve- dustrial system is based upon agriculments in their management; the estab. ture, and yet this basis of all our devellishment of reformatories for youthful opment is dependent in this country upon criminals; for the adoption of a system of the railroads. Railroad highways are vagrant laws which, without cruelty or necessities of civilization. North Caroinjustice, shall authorize the arrest and lina has derived more material benefit in commitment of the homeless young and | the last fifteen years from railroad develof the vagabonds and vagrants of the opment than from any other one source. streets and highways; the adoption of a In 1880, in nearly half of our counties, system of apprenticeship by which the neglected young may be taken from degradation and subjected to useful and elevating control; the protection of lawful no one of these counties would its inhabpublic meetings against disturbances; the investigation of the conduct of judges charged with drunkenness on the bench;

should be protected by our laws, and by them because they are supposed to be rich. State, municipal and corporate promises made to them for the purpose of obtaining expected benefits to us islators is the system of lobbying. Personnel of the purpose of obtaining expected benefits to us islators is the system of lobbying. of obtaining expected benefits to us should be sacredly performed. We will not encourage, sanction or countenance

financial repudiation in any form. Railroads, while their earnings and profits belong to their owners, are the servants of the public, and under our system are subject to government control. The time is approaching, if it has not arrived, for the adoption of a policy which, without wrong to their owners, shall look towards the conversion of them into public highways owned and controlled by the nation. While we admit our obligations to those whose enterprise and capital have constructed and bettered them, we must always insist upon a just and strict enforcement of their obligations to the public. Against vigorous opposition we have created a railroad commission. Its benefits are State. The people have no lobby. They apparent, and ought to be admitted by all. To it we are indebted for the regulation, and in many cases the reduction of traffic rates, and to the excellent ser-vice which is given by most of the rail-who tread the thorny paths of endle-s whether at this session of our Legisla-ture there should be attempted a policy cept through their elected representaof rate reductions in this particular. As to freight rates, there are evidences that they are excessive when compared with the enormous decline in the value of the commodities upon which they are

The State has a large, and what ought to be a controlling, interest in the North Carolina Railroad. An attempt has been made to pass from the State its interest in this great property for what is be-lieved to be an inadequate consideration. The lease of ninety-nine years of all the rights, franchises and property, real and personal and mixed, of this railroad company to a foreign or non-resident corporation was made without the sanction of the Legislature or of the people of the State. 'It was made at a time when nobody expected it. It was made within a few months after the adjournment of our General Assembly. It was made without application to the Legislature. It was made without due discussion or submission to the people of the State, all of whom were interested, because the railroad is their property. It was made six years before the existing lease expired. It was made substantially by one man, and that man was the Governor of the State, who acted without the advice of the people or of their repand three Representaives was appointed courts. This change, then violently de-to wait upon Judge Russell and other nounced, has stood the test of experience people know or believe, without inviting competition among bidders. It was made under circumstances which indicated in- non-residents. We ask for more, and we tentional secrecy. It was called a lease. promise for it as complete security and It was, in reality, an attempted sale of protection as is or can be given by any this property belonging to our tax-payers State of this republic. The prejudices without consultation and without their and passions engendered by civil conflict advice or consent. Indeed, it was done are passing away. North Carolina is the

was contemplated. The so-called lessees, the real attempted purchasers, of this railroad are the mem- | the Constitution, and as faithful to the bers and owners of a corporation which | flag as any other people within the boundbelongs to another State. They seek to aries of the nation. There is not an anown and conduct and operate this great archist in all her borders. We welcome highway without asking the consent of all men and women of good morals and the people of the State, which built it | manners to come within our boundaries and which owns it. When the State undertakes to complain of this transaction in its courts this foreign corporation will deny their jurisdiction and attempt to remove the complaint to the Federal Courts. It is within your power, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, to provide by law that no foreign or nonresident corporation shall hold or operate any railroad within this State by lease, purchase or otherwise, except upon a li cense to be granted by such court, commission, officer or tribunal as you may designate; and that no such license shall be granted except upon a certificate from the granting power to the effect that due examination has been made and that the control, operation and management of such railroad by a foreign or non-resident corporation is not prejudicial to the interests of the State. And you have the power further to provide for the revocation of any such license by the granting power; and you have the further power to say by your law that any or every such license shall be revoked as to any such non-resident corporation which shall attempt to remove from your courts any case to which it may be a party. It s believed that the lease claimed by this foreign corporation is ultra vires and void, and that it would be so held upon the merits by our court of last resort. It such measures as are best calculated to bring up this question for speedy determination in your own cours and to pre-

vent its removal to any other jurisdic-But whether this ninety-nine year lease be void or valid on the strictly legal merits existing at the time of its consummation, it is to be remembered that this foreign corporation obtained and accepted it and claims a right to own and operate this railroad, not by virtue of any North Carolina statute, but under an unwritten rule, which is known to lawyers as the comity of States and nations. This unwritten rule, wherever it prevails, is always subject to revocation by the local sovereign. In this case you are the sovereign. The State may at any time decline to extend this comity. This so called lease was taken subject to this sovereign power. The lessees cannot be heard to say that they have acquired vested rights | In this University we have a plant that under existing laws, and thus put them-selves beyond the power of the State and within the protection of that clause of away this property. The Constitution the Federal Constitution which prohibits forbids it. The memories, the traditions a State from impairing the obligation of and the pride of our people revolt at the contracts. They took with notice of the thought. The shades and shadows and sovereign power of revocation residing | soil of Chapel Hill are sacred in thous in the State. Their contention is no ands of North Carolina homes. Whatmore tenable than would be that of a domestic corporation which should say that | and social conditions that are rapidly the State cannot repeal its charter granted | and permanently passing away, it is now under the State Constitution, which ex- an institution that is popular in the best pressly reserves the right to amend or sense of the word. It serves no class. repeal all charters. This foreign corporation derives its right to operate a rail-fined to any sect, but are open to all. It road within our borders by what is sub- is no more competitive to the religious stantially a license from the State, granted and sectarian colleges than are the pubunder an unwritten law. Every one of lic schools to the private academies. our home railroads derives its powers and Complaints from denominational col-franchises under a written license, that leges should be heard with the deferis, its charter. As to these, the Legisla- ence due to their authors, who should be ture may revoke the license by repealing made to feel that we rejoice in their the charter. If it cannot revoke the unwritten license, then it comes to this: that foreign corporations may come upon our soil and exercise these great powers and franchises without our consent, and thereby obtain important privileges which are denied to our own peop

It is most important that this North Carolina Railroad shall not be crippled, or its value impaired by permitting any corporation or person to parallel it by the construction of any line, or of one mile of railroad which would connect existing line so as to have a connection through the State competitive to our own. If

done, it should be promptly repealed.
You are invited to adopt every and all measures within your competency, looking towards the recovery of this property for the benefit of the people and the tax-

rism. There popular highways have systems running through our State. been constructed, extended and improved largely with the capital of non-residents. Systems running through the past, we must conclude that this competition, so benefi-We should not forget that, however cial to us, is only temporary, and may profitable these investments may have end in the absorption of one line by the been to non-resident capitalists, we also other. Our laws should prohibit the conhave been and are their beneficiaries. trol of any railroad by any road, route or Their investments in these properties system competitive to it, and especially by any road that runs in the same direca public sentiment that frowns upon all tion, or connects with the same termini. attempts to make prejudice against Much good may come from a statute

sons and corporations interested in proposed legislation are entitled to be heard before legislative committees in a reasonable way. Indeed, it is not improper that information, argument or suggestion should come to the legislator in any way and from any source, provided there is no concealment as to the interest or motives of those who seek to influence legislative action. But let it be remembered that not unfrequently legislative lobbies swarm with concealed and hired representatives of corporate and other interests who seek to promote or prevent measures in which their concern is purely pecuniary. These men are frequently trained politicians and lawyers. They represent one side and often the side that is antagonistic to the real welfare of the who, "far from the maddening crowds, ignoble strife," keep the noiseless tenor of their way in mine and shop, in field roads in our State. Their passenger rates | toil; they who plow their own fields and which prevail in our State seem to be live on the products of their own lands not unreasonable. It is questionable and labor-these old bearers of burdens.

Our present county government law gives expression to the popular will and representation to minorities. Unfortunately the conflicts of national politics in this country extend to the management of local municipalities. Party lines are drawn in the strife of party men for party rewards. This General Assembly will be called on to deal with the management of towns and cities. There should be no attempt to avoid the necessity of protecting the taxpayers of these municipalities against the danger of misrule by propertyless and ignorant elements. We want no Tammy Hall governments in North Caro-

lina! There is reason to hope that industrious and thrifty people of other States and of Europe may be attracted to us, and that the tides of immigration may flow towards a State where men may go and settle and feel secure and free; where they may take their politics with them and vote as they please and have their votes counted as they are cast. In remote mountains, amidst wildernesses and pine barrens there is

"Heard the tread of the pioneer Of nations yet to be; The first low wash of waves

Where yet shall roll a human sea.' We have profited much in the way of when they did not even suspect that it | first Southern State to break the lines of political sectionalism. Her people, taken as a whole, are loyal to the Union and and join with us in working towards the splendid destiny of our old Commonwealth. We will receive them as friends and brothers, to be treated like ourselves, and not as strangers and aliens to be tolerated or patronized. Let us labor to show them a State with a school system like unto those of New England and the Northwest, and a code of just and equal laws, so administered as to make life and person and property as secure, and peace and order as prevalent as in the States whose ruling elements point with pride to the institutions, the manners, the achievements, the morality, the religion

and the glories of the Puritan. May we not do a little more in the way of homes and pensions for the destitute survivors of the civil conflict? . North Carolina had her soldiers in both armies. The national government cares for those who fought for its flag. As we advance in material wealth we should increase our expenditures for the destitute and disabled veterans of the armies of the Storm-cradled nation that felt.'

Among the most important objects of our care is the State University. It is to be regretted there is among some of the best people of the State a sentiment that does not sustain the existing law, which gives an annual appropriation to this institution-a sum which should be inis submitted that it is your duty to enact | creased, but for the fact that the condition of the State treasury may not justify it. If there be anything in the State laws or in the management of the University which gives, with State money, free tuition to persons who are pecuniarily able to pay, and thus takes from the care from all the city churches. A whirl-denominational colleges students who wind of novelties. Admission 25, 15 and would voluntarily help to sustain them, then such laws and practices should be abandoned. But if this free tuition is confined to those who cannot pay, where is the harm to the denominational colleges? The limited number of these free students does not add appreciably to the expense of maintaining the University. It is about that much pure gain to meritorious young men without entailing taxation on anybody. Neither does this State aid subtract materially from the efficiency of the public schools. If given to them, it would extend them only one day and a fraction of a day each year. represents about five hundred thousand dollars. We cannot afford to throw ever it may have been under political growing prosperity and power. But the University is a part of the State, and must be preserved.

of the great republic and love its flag. domestic policies to foreign monarchs, and emissaries to other lands with orders to pull down our flag, shall go no more. With our Federal Constitution amended

is here between the lakes and the gulf THE BROUGHTON-YOUNG CONTEST. and the shores of the two great oceansthe gem of the north temperate zone, the land that by its fertility and climate is best in all the world for the development of the highest human qualities, for the fruition of man's noblest aspirations. With the expiring century looking back upon the errors and the glories of the

past, let us realize that: "We are living, we are dwelling, In a grand and awful time; In an age on ages telling. To be living is sublime.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address, there was an enthusiastic demonstration, in which shouts and hand clapping swelled into a glad acclaim at the consummation of the hopes of the many thousands of North Carolina Republicans through years of waiting. Legislators rose to their feet and waved hats, canes and handkerchiefs in the air, while the ladies in the gallery took an enthusi-astic part in the demonstration.

The Governor was immediately surrounded by a throng of admirers, eager to take him by the hand and congratulate him upon his induction into office as the Chief Magistrate of the State, and upon his masterly address, which was complimented without stint of words by all Republicans present, and was warmly praised by many prominent and influen

tial Democrats and Populists. The joint session was then brought to a close, and the Senators repaired to their Chamber, where Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds was duly installed in his office as presiding officer of the Senate. There was no ceremony whatever, except the delivering of the address of the Lieuten ant-Governor, which was heard with close attention, and was well received.

Members of the Legislature who had the Gazette sent to several of their Friends in their Respective Counties.

Hon. W. G. Pool orders the GAZETTE sent to Messrs. Peter C. Nixon and Chas. W. Dance.

Hon. Starkey Hare ordered the paper sent to his father, Mr. J. B. Hare. Senator Geddie subscribes for Messrs Alfred McNeill and Andrew Melvin. Senstor E. N. Roberts ordered the GA-ZETTE sent during the session to Messrs. T. L. Purdie, John Martin and George

Senator A. J. Moye gave his order for Messrs. Biany Joyner, Thos. Exum, Wm. Johnson, Jack Johnson, Geo. Long and Hon. H. F. Brown handed in his order

for the following: Messrs. Robert Mills, Luke Cannady, Joe Burney and Kit Hons. Pool, Moye, Brown, Roberts, Geddie and Hare are able representatives and look strictly after the interest of the people of their respective counties. They are punctual in attendance and are all

clever men.

"Haps and Mishaps" on the Cape Fear. The celebration of Emancipation Proclamation was a creditable affair here on industrial development by the money of January 1, 1897; the programme was rich and racy; much interest was manifestested by our people. The procession, under the efficient management of our county coronor, David Jacobs, as chief marshal, with his able staff, formed at the city hall, and, at 12 o'clock m., proceeded to parade the principal streets of the city to St. Luke's Church, where the programme was carried out. Rev. Ragland, of the C ngregational Church, invoked the blessings of the Most High upon the assemblage in a very forcible and earnest appeal. Mr. H. C. Webber did great credit to himself and the assemblage on his essay of welcome. Master J. H. Walker is a coming young

> munity needs more young men of his The Emancipation Proclamation was read by Miss Ellen Noyes. Too much cannot be said of the rich, mellow voice with which she read; the emphasis, periods and facial gestures were perfect. This lady rekindled the fires of racial patriotism in the breast of all who heard

her. She is accomplished, and one of

man; his paper was abreast with the times and carefully prepared. This com-

Wilmington's best elocutionists. Miss Anna J. Austin's original poem was a master piece of perfection.
has rare capabilities as a poetess. Wilmington's reputation in the musical world has not failed one whit. Her record was broken on this occasion, forty trained voices (more or less) entertained the assemblage under the supervision of Mr. O. D. Telfair, musical director.

Rev. E. L. Cuyler, the orator of the day, was introduced by Rev. E. J. Gregg, of St. Stephen's church, with Ciceronian eloquence. Rev. Cuyler easily showned himself equal to the occasian. The flighty heights to which he carried his audience, and the outburs's of eloquence, fraught with logic, interspersed with rhetoric of floral beauty, made for him

a mark in the City by the Sea. Grand vaudeville and farce, by the grandest aggregation of first-class talent ever seen in North Carolina, Opera House, Monday, January 18. Benefit St. Stephen's Church. Nearly one hun dred performers, selected with great wind of novelties. Admission 25, 15 and

10 cents. This community was shocked on Saturday morning to hear of the sad intelligence of the death of our County Treasurer and Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of New Hanover county, Van Anering. He died at his residence on Sixth street, at 11:55 o'clock Saturday morning, January 2, 1897. Funeral took place January 4, 1897, from residence. Interment at Oakdale Ceme-

Miss Lula Jenkins, Secretary to Hon. Wm. H. Coleman, of Concord, N. C., as returned home to spend the holidays to the delight of her many friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Wm. Moore is home visiting parents and friends. Hon. Geo. H. White, M. C., arrived Monday to attend criminal court. WM. AUG. MOORE.

A Second "Siberia"-A Convict Just Out of the Penitentiary-Talks a Let.

W. E. Harris, the "mysterious" pris

oner, who has been confined in the State

penitentiary for the past five years, is a prisoner no more. When he was discharged he was given a ticket to Durham and arrived there without a cent and nothing to eat. The Durham Herald says: "He said he would leave this State in a few days and go to a city in an adeighteen years, for the sole purpose of exposing the 'horrors of the prison.' which he says are simply awful. In speaking of how prisoners were treated in the penitentiary, he said that they were North Carolina has broken the solid South; has come back to the Union in fact as well as in form. We are proud the facts suppressed. 'This,' he said, 'I intend to make known to the world We are thankful for the decree of the in the near future. I lived in a semi-American people that from our national state of starvation for five solid years, capital ambassadors to apologize for our charged with a crime which I never state of starvation for five solid years, committed and refused pardon, as Governor Carr says, because I would not give my name and thus disgrace other innocent persons. I can prove that crimes the State competitive to our own. If there be any charter heretofore granted by our State which permits this to be done, it should be promptly repealed.

You are invited to adopt every and all this hemisphere the invitation may be? the names of parties who will testify to Why sek to check our advance to that what I say. The book I intend to publish for the benefit of the people and the taxpayers of the State.

Recently the producers of the State
have derived some benefit from an actual
competition between two great railroad

Why sek to check our advance to that
world power which is our destiny? Westward the star of empire has taken its
way; from Persia to Greece, from
Greece to Italy; from Italy to Spain;
from Spain to England. Its resting place
itor.

Several days ago Broughton concluded the taking of depositions in his contest for the seat now held by Young in the as a whole or in part does not amount to a row of beans, but in order to make assurance doubly sure, and at the same time uncover some of the fraudulent and corrupt practices resorted to by the Democrats in the Wake County campaign, Young served the notice following upon Broughton a few days ago, and is now taking depositions and proving the allegations made by him. The answer of Young says:

NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE COUNTY. In the matter of the contest of N. B. Broughton vs. James H. Young for a seat in the General Assembly of North Carolina from the county of Wake.

TO NEEDHAM B. BROUGHTON: Answering your notice of contest and our notice supplemental thereto, the contestee says:

First. That your allegations as to Swift Creek precinct are untrue. Second. The facts of the second allegation are admitted, and contestee is dvised as a matter of law that said two ballots were illegal and void.

Third. Contestee alleges that the original count, as made by the registrars and judges of the ballots cast at Stony Hill precinct, westrue and correct, and that the all one of contestant in third paragraph are untrue.

Fourth. That Sidney Holloway and Junius Thompson were-

istrars and judges of election Fifth. That William Byrd was a duly qualified voter of Edwards' Store pre cinct and had full right to vote. Sixth. That Thomas Brown was a duly qualified voter of Cary township

rote and were properly excluded by reg-

and had full right to vote. Seventh. That of the number of persons declared by the contestant "to have been convicted or confessed themselves guilty in open court and had been adjudged guity of felony or other crime infamous by the laws of this State, committed after the first of January, 1877, and have not been legally restored to citizenship and allowed to vote at the election on November 3d, 1896, and who are alleged to have voted for James H. Young, only Calvin Rogers did not have the right to vote. All the others did have the right to vote, or have not been identified as the persons who were convicted, or voted for the the contestant, or for Nelson O'Kelly. And this allegation applies to paragraphs second and four of the supplemental notice.

Eighth. As to allegation one of the supplemental notice, the ballots thrown out at Apex were void. Ninth. That A. P. Bolling, alluded to in paragraph three of the supplemental

notice, was a duly qualified voter and had full right to vote. Tenth. That contestant received thirtyof persons who were students at Wake Forest College, and who were not residents of Wake county, but temporarily residing there while going to school. That each one of these persons were disqualified and had no right to vote, but they did vote at the election on the 3d of November last for Needham B. Brough- Fire Company, of which each took part ton, the contestant, and against the con estee, James H. Young. The names of these thirty three (33) persons are as tolfows: Squire Joseph Beeker, Davie coun- felt sympathies, and can only say to them ty; George Bostic, Montgomery county; Wade Dobbins Bostic, Cleveland county; Walter Ludford Cohoon, Pasquotank county; Heber Castle Draper, Halifax county; Hubert Meek Evans, Hamblen, Tenn.; Casper Hunter Fry, Richmond county; James Creg Gillespie, Rutherford county; Charles Luther Greaves, Pasquotank county; Jackson Hamilton, Union county; Eugene Harris, Montgomery county; Robert Hughes Herring, Surry county; John Davis Larkins, Pender

county: Gustavus Ernest Lineberry, Chatham county; Charles Mason McIntosh, Moore county; Edward Fountain Munford, Pitt county; Charles Lee Palmer, Davidson county; David Montaville Pressley, Jackson county; Joseph Hampton Rich, Davie county; William Riley Rickman, Macon county; Andrew Fuller Sams, Madison county; Marshal Shepherd, Robeson county; Charles Merrimon Staley, Randolph county; Preston Stewart Vann, Sampson county; Dennis Gordon Washburn, Cleveland county; Cebrum Daniel Weeks, Duplin county; William Orio Williams, Chatham county; W. D. Burns, Cleve and county; T. L. Caudle, Union county; S. E. Garner, Carteret county; Jackson Hamilton, Union county; Hugh Long, Union county; G. W. Paschall, Guilford county. The following named persons who voted at the election of November 3d, last, for Needham B. Broughton and against Jas.

H. Young, had no right to vote, for the following reasons: Wm. C. Banks, at Township House precinct in Panther Branch township, should not have been allowed to vote because he

is a lunatic John Green voted at the second division of the Second Ward in Raleigh township for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young, and he should not have been permitted to vote, because he is an idiot and non compos mentis. Philo Mitchiner voted at the second di-

vision of the Second Ward in Raleigh township for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young and he should not have been allowed to vote because he is an idiot and non compos mentis. Ambrose Peebles, who voted at the first division of the First Ward, was a nonresident of that ward and should not have been allowed to vote. He voted for Need-

ham B. Broughton and against James H. W. H. Smith voted at second division of the Fourth Ward for Needham B. Broughton and against James H Young. He should not have been allowed to vote because he was then a non-resident of

that ward. Henry Wilder voted either at Wilder's Grove or Milburnie for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He had no right to vote because he was

not a resident of that township. Wm. Lee voted at the second division of the Second Ward for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He should not have been permitted to vote because his name was on the registration book for East Raleigh precinct, and had not been erased on the day of election, because said Lee failed to get a ate of remove

Wesley Hamilton voted at the seconddivision of the Fourth Ward for Need ham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He had no right to vote, because he was not a resident of that ward. Len Fowler voted at the first division of the Third Ward for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He had no right to vote, because he was

a non-resident of that ward. Sol. Moody voted at Rolesville precinct for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He had no right to vore, because he was a non-resident of that township.

Andrew Jones voted at Rolesville pre-cinct for Needham B. Broughton and against James H. Young. He had no right to vote, because he was not a resident of that township. That the contestant, Needham B.

Broughton, received a number of votes on blue and yellow paper to which he was not entitled. The Republican and Populist combination tickets for Wake This ticket was counterfeited by the Dem-ocrats, and the name of Needham B. immensely. Rev. A. D. Ligon officiated

Broughton was one of the Democratic candidates printed thereon. The name of James H. Young was not on these forged and counterfeit tickets. As soon as the Republicans and Populists discov-General Assembly. His evidence taken ered that their ticket on yellow paper had been forged and counterfeited, they withdrew these ballots and printed a second set of tickets on blue paper. This was on the night before the election. These tickets were also forged and counterfeited by the Democrate and the name of Needham B. Broughton was one of the Democratic candidates printed thereon, and the name of James H. Young was left off this ticket. These forged and counterfeited blue tickets were scattered and distributed throughout Wake county, as were the forged and counterfeited yellow tickets. That in this way, without the fraud being discovered, a number of Republican and Populist voters cast their ballots for

> tended to vote for James H. Young and honestly thought they had done so.
> Wherefore, the said James H. Young ays that Needham B. Broughton was not elected to the General Assembly, and honestly the majority against him was much more than eighteen votes as returned against him.

Needham B. Broughton, when they in-

JAMES H. YOUNG, Contestee.

Rocky Mount Grits.

Mr. David Winstead has been on the sick list, but we are glad to note that he

Rev. Kelly has taken charge of his work for the ensuing year and contemplates moving on to success. We wish for him a hearty support by our whole

reorganized last Friday night, Mr. Jas. ssoms was elected President; Mr. S. Bullock First Vice, and Mr. C. E. Malone Second Vice; Mr. J. A. Malone, Recording and Financial Secretary; Mr. W. S. Armstong, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Annie Malone, Treasurer; Mr. W. N. Vainright, Master of Ceremonies. All honor is due the retiring officers for the push and energy they put forth in carrying the celebration to success. Every possible effort was put forth by some of our people to make it a failure, but it was to no avail. The citizens, after a prediction was made that it would be a failure, took the matter in hand, and never in the history of Rocky Mount has such a noble occasion been witnessed.

Hon. J. H. Hannon passed through our Miss Theodosia smiles now a days. We were truly sorry for her once. Do you Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Staten visited Mr. Staten's people in Tarboro last week.

Our old friend, F. L. Battle, remained

in our city acting private secretary for Mr. Person, one week. Prof. J. P. Murphy, of the Nashville High School, was in town this week. They do say Miss Ava was just delighted during the Christmas holidays. He

came all the way from Louisburg. We thought so. We are sorry to note the continued illness of Mr. S. P. Faison's wife.

hope she will soon recover. Oliver, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harris, departed this life last Wednesday night. Rev. Mathewson, of Tarboro, preached his funeral on Thursday at the First Baptist Church. Oliver was a member of Excelsior Band and the Volunteer in his burial. He was a model young man, leved by all who knew him. We ext-nd to the bereaved family our heartthat Oliver is no more upon earth-he has gone to his Heavenly Father; and to see him again they must continue to prepare to meet him with the angelic host.

where sorrow is unknown. Mr. Thomas Gee went to Raleigh some days ago, where he has a position in the

Mr. Patrick Thomas, of Louisburg, visited our city during the holidays. Prof. S. H. Vick's oration was a superb one Emancipation Day. Prof. Vick is a model young man and foremost in the race. He is without treachery and political tricks. All honor to him. Our "grits" reached the GAZETTE too

late last week, therefore all of the Emancipation news will not appear.

W. S. ARMSTRONG

Cape Fear Mappenings.

The Christmas holidays have come and gone and everybody has had a most enjoyable time. There was less drunkenness and rowdiness than has been notice able here for many years, due largely to the prompt and energetic orders of Mayor W. N. Harris in forbidding the gathering of crowds with horns and the use of dynamite fire crackers, which was a disgrace to the city, and at one time came near precipitating a race conflict.

Christmas morning Captain Valentine Howe and the members of the Cape Fear Steam Fire-engine Company held an informal Christmas greeting to the officers and their friends, among whom we no-ticed Messrs. C. W. Norwood, register of deeds; John Thomas Howe, member-elect to the General Assembly, and J. E. Taylor, assistant city clerk and treasurer. After exchanging the greetings of the season the company spread a handsome collation for its guests, which was enjoyed by all, and Capt. Howe was voted the prince of hospitality and good cheer. Hon. George H. White was walking through the streets of Wilmington early

last week straightening up his affairs here prior to taking his departure for Washington. Like others, he has drunk from the Rock spring and hates to leave this old town. Prof. J. B. Dudley, of the A. and M. College, was in the city looking after financial facts connected with that insti-

The Chautauquan Literary Society gave a most delightful masquerade at the Phoenix Hall on Wednesday night, which was enjoyed by every one present, it being the most recherche affair of the entire holiday season.

Hanbur Lodge, A. F. and A. M., cele brated St. John's Day on the 29th, with an elaborate program, at their hall, where two masterful addresses were delivered by Hons, John T. Howe and George H. White, and then to the spread, which was just out of sight.

During this week the ladies of St. Stephen's A. M. E. church gave a Japanese party at Ruth Hall for the benefit of the church, which was largely attended and hugely enjoyed.

Emancipation Day was celebrated by our people in a most happy manner by a guidance of Chief Marshal David Jacobs through the principal streets to St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion church, where the following program was carried out to the entire sat-isfaction of all: Introductory remarks by the president, V. Howe; prayer by the chaplain; welcome address by Mr. H. C. Webber; paper by Master J. H. Walker; a magnificent reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by Miss Mary E. Noyes, and the best poem we have ever heard was written and read by Miss Janie Austen. followed by a masterful oration from the Rev. P. L. Cyler. At the close of the exercises the Rev. E. J. Gregg offered resolutions of sympathy for struggling Cuba, which were unanimously adopted Representatives Sutton and Howe have

Married at Holly Springs, N. C.

T. JOHNSON.

Mr. David Jones and Miss Maltsey A: Clements, both of Holly Springs, were happily married December 9, 1896, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Sam'l county were first printed on yellow paper. Clements, after which a reception was This ticket was counterfeited by the Dem- held and all present enjoyed themselves

left for Ralligh.